

EN

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Answer given by Ms Albuquerque
on behalf of the European Commission
(18.8.2025)

Regulation (EU) 2024/1624¹ or the Anti-Money Laundering Regulation (AMLR) imposes transparency requirements on certain foreign legal entities and on foreign legal arrangements that interact with obliged entities in the EU. Third country legal entities belonging to a high-risk category or operating in high-risk sectors and foreign legal arrangements must register their beneficial ownership information in the central register of the Member State in which they have established a business relationship with an obliged entity. Third country legal entities and legal arrangements must also register their beneficial ownership information when they purchase property or certain luxury goods and when they are awarded a public contract for goods or services, or concessions by a contracting authority in the EU. This allows competent authorities to know who is behind structures even when transparency standards in third countries are lower than those in the EU. The Regulation will apply as of 10 July 2027.

The Commission does not have the legal power to impose taxation. European banks which transact with companies located in jurisdictions that feature on the EU list (Annex I) of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes² are subject to tax defensive measures in the EU Member State where they are established. Member States have enacted legislation and operate at least one such defensive measure (e.g. controlled foreign company rules, withholding tax, no tax-deductibility of business expenses, etc.).

¹ OJ L, 2024/1624, 19.6.2024.

² https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/news/update-eu-list-non-cooperative-jurisdictions-tax-purposes-2025-02-18_en.